



Valérie Devon

Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Gas Chambers,  
The Rumor of the Century - Part 1

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

## Acquittal for the SS of Auschwitz

Directly after the war, women and men were convicted for having participated or organized the killing of several millions of people in Auschwitz. Among the victims, a majority of Jews, up to one million it is said nowadays.

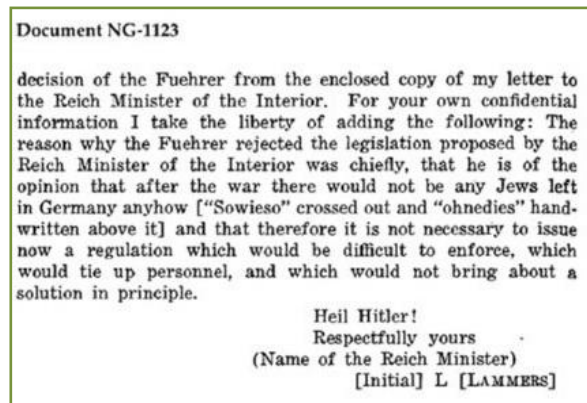
The accused? Simple people, very simple people whom, in this so-called "death camp" seemed to be living normally. In short, individuals who would illustrate the banality of evil. It's these people that I will defend today.



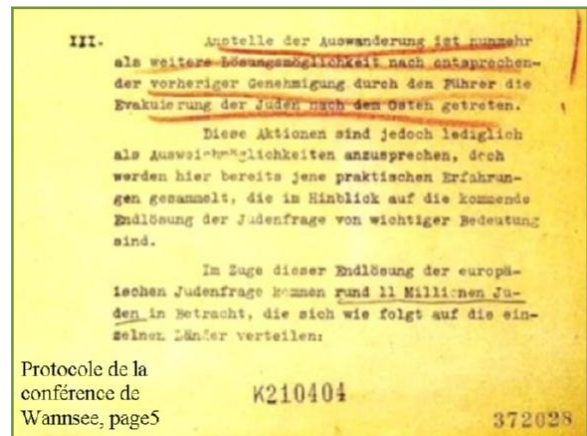
In the wake of M. Faurisson, indeed, I affirm that, fortunately for the humanity, this story of systematic extermination of Jews is unfounded. Pay attention, I said: "this story of systematic extermination." This doesn't mean that for me, Jews were not deported, that they didn't suffer and that many of them didn't die. Jews discrimination in Germany, then in occupied territories, their massive deportation in wartime, and the death of many in various circumstances are undeniable historical realities, supported by ample evidence.

Documents discovered in defeated Germany, and provided in postwar trials demonstrates that by June 1941, Hitler decided of the expulsion of all the Jewish

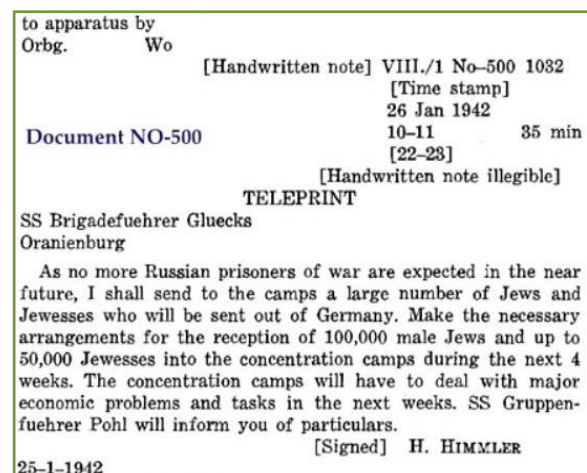
from the Reich, so that no one remained after the war. ↓



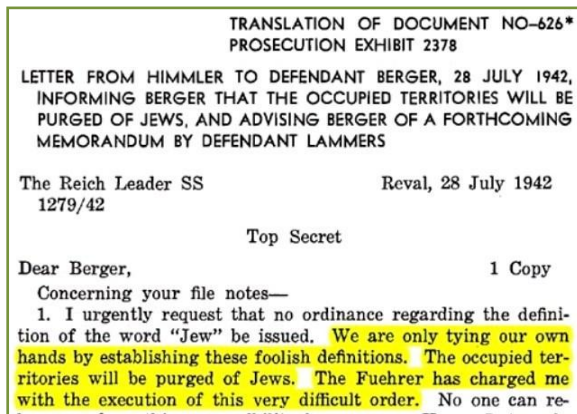
At the end of January 1942, senior National-Socialist officials, were warned that Jews would now be deported to the East, while being put to work. ↓



One week later, Himmler informed the concentration camps inspector, that 150,000 Jews would be used as "labor conscripts" to work in German factories. ↓



In July 1942, he advised one of his direct subordinate, that he had personally been instructed by Hitler to purge all the Jews from occupied territories. ↓



Abundant materials evoke those terrible deportations organized during the war in a Europe ablaze. Jews fit for work were taken to camps. Unfit ones were deported towards East. One can easily imagine how many died, especially among the unfit ones. All this, I recall it, is historically undeniable.

But, was it about a systematical extermination? In other words, the Jews fit to work, were they treated like animals, till exhaustion and then were gazed?



Were the unfit ones exterminated directly in homicidal gas chambers?

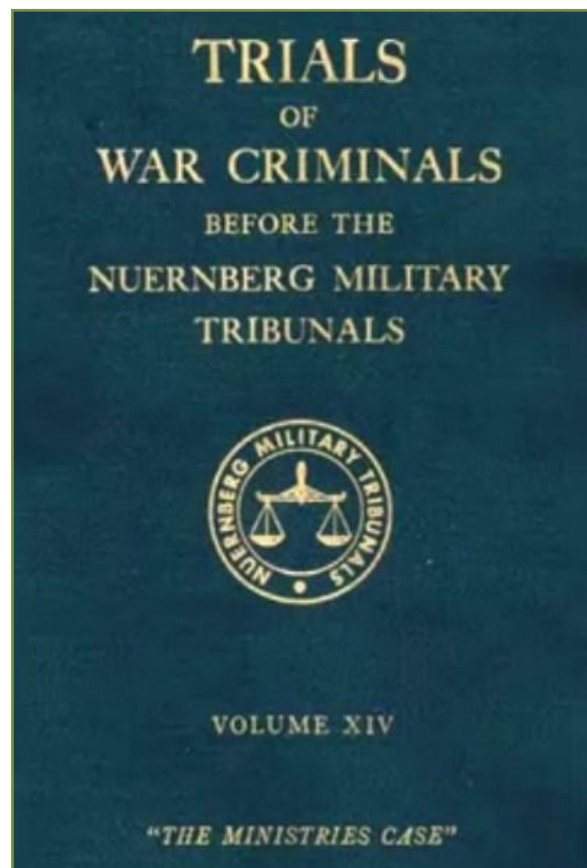
I know that here, many objections arise. Like: "No matter who the deportees died, they died, that's it."

Or: "They didn't have to deport them, or expel them, or put them to work in camps."

Or: "Even if one pretext that it was the war, well, then Hitler didn't have to invade Poland, and there would have been no war!"

Or at last: "The Nazi regime shouldn't have been anti-Semitic!"

Excuse me, but, we digress. It is not question here, of anti-Jewish laws that have enacted the National-Socialist leaders, or the order to invade Poland, or the decision to deport Jews in wartime. The SS of Auschwitz were not involved in all this. This is not today's trial.



↑ About that, I recall what an American judge said at the end of the III Reich Ministers' trial (p.876): "The men in this dock must be brought to trial and judged for what they did, and not on what somebody

*else did. They must be tried solely on the evidence relating to particular crimes charged against them."* This magistrate reminded the most elementary principle of justice.

People that I defend today, are accused of having been involved in a genocide by suffocation in gas chambers. Initiatives and other decisions taken by Hitler or Himmler, do not have to intervene here. The issue is the personal guilt of these people.

Did they, yes or no, pushed or ordered that innocent people be pushed in gas chambers?

To this question, I answer, no. Simply, because these gigantic human slaughterhouses never existed, and more generally, never did the National-Socialists implement a systematic extermination policy of the Jews. I will bring the demonstration of it.

This demonstration, I will present it as a plea in a retrial. I will plea the acquittal of the Auschwitz SS in front of history. At least for this genocide accusation.



↑ Acquittal for Rudolf Hoess first commander of Auschwitz who would have

installed the homicidal "gas chambers". Hanged in April 1947.



↑ Acquittal for Arthur Liebehenschel, a successor of Rudolf Hoess, hanged in January 1948.



↑ Acquittal for Maria Mandel, who would have participated in selections for homicidal "gas chambers". Hanged in January 1948.



↑ Acquittal for Irma Grese, who would have brought little Jews into homicidal "gaz chambers", hanged in December 1945.

Acquittal for all the others.

But, I hear already some say: *"You are misleading no one! Beyond these individuals, it's National- Socialism that you want to rehabilitated!"*

### **An objection intended to elude the real debate**

First of all, I would reply that this objection only serves to elude the main debate. I am about to develop historical events which will actually rehabilitate the SS of Auschwitz. It is these arguments that need to be answered. In this case, myself, my political convictions, and my motivations are not important.

On this subject, I quote this text dated 1931, talking about those who refused the truth (**Abduschin, Dans la lumière de la vérité, p.129**), the author noted: *"Their attacks against truth seekers, and their hostility often incomprehensible however, reveals at a closer examination, the rod that darkness brandish behind them. One finds rarely, in*

*these animosities, a trace of a sincere will, which could, to some extent, excuse this way of acting often incredible. In most of the cases, it's an outburst of blind rage, devoid of any real logic. Let's consider once, calmly, these attacks: how rare it is to find an article in it whose content reveals the effort to deal with a truly objective the words or writings of a truth seeker.*

*It's very striking that mediocrity, and inconsistency of these attacks always manifest in the fact that they are never purely objectives. It's always question of defamation, open or veiled, made against the person who seeks the truth. Only someone who is incapable of an objective objection does so. Indeed, a researcher or a truth messenger, doesn't offer himself personally, but brings what he says.*

*It's the word that must be examined, not the person! The fact of always first consider the person, to see then if one can pay attention to his words, is an intellectualists practice. In their understanding of faculty tightly limited, those ones need an external support of such, because one must cling to appearances in order not to fall in disarray. This is precisely the hollow edifice they set, an insufficient edifice for men, a great obstacle to progress. If they had a firm based inside, they would simply oppose facts to facts, excluding the persons. But, they are unable to do it. For that matter, they intentionally avoid it, because they feel, or are more or less aware that during a tournament in order, they would quickly empty their pommels. The frequent and ironic designation of "profane preacher", or "profane commentator", denotes an inadequacy so ridiculous that immediately every sincere man feels it, and says to himself: 'Hmm... Here, one uses a screen to desperately hide a gap to cover its own inanity of a cheap sign.'*

These thoughts are totally true. How many times did I hear: *"You are not an historian; you have no method; you are an anti-Semitic nazi; you are a loser; seeking recognition; you did not published anything in renowned journals; in historical journals; nobody wants to discuss with you, proof that you are nothing."*

Excuse me, but the problem is not there. I bring forward arguments. You challenge them? Let's debate them calmly, publicly, in equal terms.

### **An objection that betrays the true nature of the postwar trials**

But, I will go further. *"Beyond the SS at Auschwitz,"* you say *"it's National-Socialism which you want to rehabilitate!"*

Allow me to return you the accusation. Indeed, if you say this, it's that on your side, when you condemn the SS of Auschwitz, or from elsewhere, it's National-Socialism that you condemn trough them.



↑ It's not for nothing, if since June 1945, the media announced that Buchenwald -the horror camp- would not be destroyed. One explained: *"It will bear witness of a regime that must disappear forever."* Already, what would become the official history, was used for political purposes. But, it was still necessary to condemn individuals. Such was the goal of all these postwar trials. Condemn people to, beyond that, declare criminal an ideology.

During the Nuremberg great trials, the one who presided the prosecution, the American prosecutor Robert Jackson, revealed it clearly (TMI blue series, Tome II,p.107): *"What constitutes the importance of this trial,"* he said *"is that these prisoners represents sinister influences which will hide around the world long after they themselves will be returned to dust. We will show that they are living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, of arrogance and cruelty of the power They are symbols of fierce nationalism and militarism, intrigues and wars that have created confusion in Europe, generation after generation, crushing its men, destroying its homes, and impoverishing its live. They identified themselves to such an extent with their ideologies and the forces they themselves directed, that any act of compassion towards them is a triumph, and encouragement given to all the evils that are associated to their names. Civilization can not admit compromises with social tendencies which would see their strength renewed if we were dealing with an ambiguous or indecisive way these men in which these forces still survive temporarily."*

One can see it, the accused themselves did not matter. What the victors were seeking to achieve was their ideology, and everything related. They wanted to condemn this ideology, in the name of "civilization".



↑ Eight years later, during the trial of the Waffen SS of Oradour, the President of the

Military Court launched: *"The real trial that we are judging is and remains that of Hitlerism."*

Condemn people to harm an ideology. The 1945 victors never stopped doing it. Subsequently, they are in no position to judge a person which, anxious to rehabilitate an ideology, begins to rehabilitate individuals. It's just the opposite approach.

### **National-Socialism: don't take for granted what's under discussion**

You'll probably answer me: *"But, to rehabilitate a criminal ideology is unbearable!"*

Sorry, but you put as certain, principles and bases, which is precisely in discussion. Did National-Socialism committed the crimes attributed to it?

If yes, then one can indeed declare my approach as being intolerable. But, in the negative, then my approach is consistent with the most basic principle of justice. Consequently, the discussion should address these alleged crimes. That is to say, today's official history.

Do you believe that I became National-Socialist out of hatred, and that I try to rehabilitate an ideology which I know is that of hatred and death?

No. Where I grew up, there no Jews or emigrants. Only, my father being a country doctor, he told me the misery of some of his patients, and I, son of wealthy, still young, I noticed this poverty, especially in Paris.

I already said how, on Christmas Eve, when I was only 9 or 10 years old, my heart broke

when I saw, looking at some beautiful showcases, an old woman sitting on the sidewalk begging. That evening, unknowingly I became Socialist. This feeling never left me.

Later, flipping encyclopedias that I had the chance, I, to have at home, I discovered a man named Hilter, and who incarnated National-Socialism.

National-Socialism, it was dignity given back to workers; factories built or restored, to be human, like here this canteen meeting-room. ↓



From 1933 to 1937, the regime had developed or redeveloped 23,000 workrooms 6,000 factory courses; 17,000 mess rooms and rest rooms; 13,000 showers and changing rooms; 800 hostels for workers; and 1,200 sport fields.

National-Socialism was also decent housing to the working classes, and the working world.



↑ Within four years, 1,400,000 housing units could be put on the market. The action had indeed started before Hitler, but in 1937, twice more housing were built than in 1932.

National-Socialism, was a real family policy, nursing homes for mothers so much solicited. ↓



Assistance to children and support of families. In 1936, 219,000 mothers had benefited of asylums for mothers of the National-Socialist assistance. The 2,300 infirmaries of the Charitable Sisters National-Socialists had hosted 7 million people to consultation. 60 mobile dental stations were traveling in remote corners to provide care. In 4 years, the infantile mortality had declined from 7,9 to 6,6%.

Finally, National-Socialism was the elevation of the people by interesting it to science, to noble arts, to intelligent games and to music. It was great music and culture accessible to all. Holidays for everybody. Elsewhere than in crowded campings. From 1934 to 1937, 490,000 persons had participated in 384 cruises. 19 millions citizens had benefited in 60,000 tours and 3 million people had benefited of 113,000 excursions. To all this must be added 48,000 theatrical performances, 47,000 film performances, 11,000 concerts, 1,300 exhibitions. So that the people discovered what was once so far for him, the orchestras of the Army and the Labor department had organized 480 concerts in factory.

On December 30, 1940, a German newsletter for the French recalled how at the beginning, many workers had fight against National-Socialism: *"Than came the year of the advent to power of Adolf Hitler, and National-Socialism was able to prove through actions how he intended to carry out its program. After a few years, the almost 7 million unemployed in Germany had found a livelihood. The workers noticed that the German labor front cared far more of them than had been the old unions, and defended their rights vis-à-vis companies. It was then that the great revolution of the souls happened. Fierce opponents of*



*National-Socialism became enthusiastic adherents."*

*And further: "This is how Adolf Hitler and National-Socialism obtained in a shorter period of time that most of people believed that the German workers no matter the party they were formerly enfeoffed, are today the most faithful sons of the Great Germany. No English propaganda can nourish the slightest hope of ever seeing undermine the confidence of the Führer iron phalanx as his Chief. According to the own words of the Führer, Germany will form after the war the most exemplary social system worldwide. Huge is the program the Führer assured the execution. Dwellings for workers will be erected per million, as we don't find any as spacious, as beautiful and hygienic worldwide. The work of "the beauty of work" will transform the work in enterprises from a pain to a joy. Recreation homes, bathing and holidays in the mountains, the magnificent vessels of "The Strength Through Joy", all these institutions will contribute according to Hitler's words, to make accessible to the German workers all the goods of civilization.*

*There is no need to stress about the fact that the salary system will be organized in such a way that each family, no matter how large it is, could live without concern regarding food and clothing. Moreover, one wants to get the German worker rid of any concern also regarding his old age. One has already begun in Germany the largest and the most formidable social program of all time, and this program will become reality after war. All this can only be completed in a country like Germany, where the people exercise a decisive influence on the political system, and where the national community overrides all.*

*Is it not clear then, to all those who follow with a sympathetic look the birth of the new*

*future of mankind that the German worker feels in an intimate communion of ideas with his Führer? Do some plutocrats hardened still believe that the German workers may never depart from the sacred zeal they make help the Führer to achieve victory over the reactionary powers?"*

This German was right. Except for a few exceptions always inevitable, the vast majority of the German people remained to the end tied to Hitler.

In my head of teenager, I was saying therefore to myself: *"But, the solution is there! It lays in National-Socialism!"* And 35 years later, I am even more convinced!

I will be told that: *"National-Socialism, it's first of all destruction of Democracy, death of liberties and concentration camps!"* Very well, let's talk about it.

### **Why did Hitler suppressed public liberties, and created concentration camps?**

Parliamentarism, democracy? But, at the end 1932, in Germany, they were dead for more than one year! Governments acted just with decree laws. I recall very quickly the terrible situation in Germany after the war, following the British blockade, and especially the Treaty of Versailles.

On December 20, 1940, in a newsletter for the French, a German perfectly summed up the situation by writing: *"The so-called Treaty of Versailles, only brought to us, Germans, the continuation of the world war by other means."*

By 1920, the German Chancellor had pulled the alarm, talking about *"fear of hunger"*. It

was a time where dogs were killed to be eaten. In 1921, according to an official report, 5,500 were killed to provide meat.

Naturally, this poverty didn't affect all the classes. Industrialists and traders had instead benefited from the collapse of the mark, to expand their business and rake in fortunes. It will be, for that matter, one of the major cause of anti-Semitism. I will come back to it later.

But for the middle class and a large port of proletariat, the situation was TERRIBLE! An American explained (**The Garrett Clipper, June 10,1924,p.2**) that workers in Germany earned rarely more than 25 cents per day, and they didn't have a sou at the bank. If famine didn't ravage the country, it's because of the parcels of land which many families had, where they were cultivating vegetables.

But in 1925, 600,000 German children could only live on public charity (**The Des Moines register, July 31, 1925,p.6**). The author of this information added that the chances of improving the general condition were weak. The future was going to prove him right. Except for some periods of improvement, the situation did not stop deteriorating.

In April 1931, the League of Nations flung a cry of alarm (**The News Journal, April 7, 1931,p.7**). In Germany the suicide rate was two and half times higher than anywhere else on the continent. About 50,000 suicides in Europe the previous year 16,000 had been in Germany! Which means 44 per day!

In my view, the Weimar Republic finally entered agony at the end of May 1931, with the new decree law of the Brüning government.

Elaborated while the country was sinking into crisis, it foresaw a reduction in officials and state employees salary, an increase in income taxes, new budget reductions, and especially, a reorganization of social insurance to achieve savings of around 400 millions of Mark.

It was an elegant way to announce that the 4 million unemployed would be even less rescued. And indeed, the time to touch unemployment benefits would be extended. From 14 to 21 days for the unemployed with no dependents; 7 to 14 days for those with 1 to 3 dependents; and 3 to 7 days for those with more than 4 dependents. At a time of extreme poverty, this meant that an unemployed person having for example a wife and two children would have absolutely nothing to live during two weeks! Furthermore, in order to obtain this unemployed benefit, one should have worked not 26, but 30 weeks. Finally, the duration of payment of the benefit would be reduced from 29 to 20 weeks. As to home workers, and family workshops, except a few exceptions, they were simply excluded from the unemployment insurance.



This was the time when we saw this kind of "decent" spectacles, so to say, of the last century, and were thought to be definitely forgotten.

Commenting this decree law, a German daily wrote: *"The fog which still hid our*

situation to many people dissipated." Bellow he concluded: "Actual sacrifices, touch the limits of possibilities. With them, the limit of interior stabilization efforts is reached."

On its side, la Kölnische Volkszeitung stressed: "We've really done everything that depended on us now, and even more than what was possible, and this decree law raises the question of the limits of what is possible and tolerable."

Realistic, this other daily warned about this decree law: "it can only be the beginning of the end of a system which wanted to build on a sick economy, and heavily burdened by the consequences of war, the welfare State, dream of the socialist ideology."

On July 21, 1931, president von Hindenburg launched a supreme call to its American counterpart, beseeching that immediate assistance be given to the country which was dying.

In summary, the Weimar Republic was sinking into economic crisis. But, could one still speak about "Republic"? Because, I repeat it: governments only ran with decree laws! That is to say, things that were not discussed.

On June 6, 1931, le Berliner Tageblatt stressed that the government resorted "to extreme means to avert serious dangers. The means he uses," he added "goes far beyond mere financial measures. They reach many things that seemed established and intangible."

It was clear. In this sinking, everything was cracking, and one felt that the achievements would be jeopardized. Sure, if the Brüning

government had rectified the situation, the Republic could have been rescued. But, it's the opposite which happened.

Le tableau suivant donne le mouvement général du chômage pour 1930 et 1931.

Février 1930	3.366.000
Mai	2.635.000
Juillet	2.765.000
Août	3.883.000
Octobre	3.252.000
Janvier 1931	4.887.000
Février	4.972.000
Mars	4.744.000
Avril	4.358.000
Mai	4.053.000
Juin	3.962.000
15 Juillet	3.956.000
31 Juillet	3.990.000
15 Août	4.104.000
31 Août	4.195.000

↑ As for the unemployment, the slight decline that had followed the application of the decree law of end of May 1931, didn't confirm. The amount of unemployed raised dangerously.

On October 7, Heinrich Brüning published a new decree law before presenting the government's resignation. A daily judged: "All this factum is nothing other than a declaration of bankruptcy of the old system of government," Elsewhere we could read: "Instead of a great constructive and organic program, we have before our eyes a bouquet of detailed measures, that will not serve to revamp the economy, but to stifle it further."

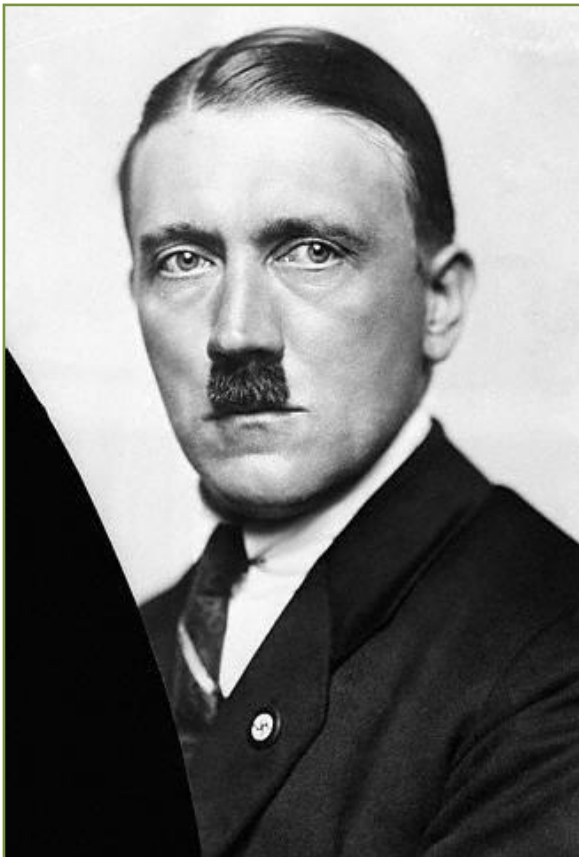
And indeed, during the Basel Conference on reparations in December 1931, German officials stated that: "Plunged into dire financial straits; Germany was insolvent."

In its issue of December 25, 1931 an American Jewish weekly warned: "Before weeks will have passed, 5,000,000 German workers will walk the streets in search of labor and will find none. At least 15,000,000 German women and children will cry to them for bread and will go hungry. One-

*fourth of the entire population of Germany is near starvation and embittered to the point of despair."* To avoid total sinking, a real determination would have been necessary. A will to radically change things.

By June 6, 1931, Leopold Schwarzschild launched: *"What is missing is the willingness, that's the whole story, all the misery, all the shame. German economy still feeds today the people; although partly as alms and although as part of a highly inadequate manner. What it only takes, is to find, for the part of the insufficiently nourished population, a supplement, an improvement."*

In this moribund Germany, a man embodied this will: Adolf Hitler. He incarnated the last hope of a people forced into poverty.



In May 1932, an American member of the Rotary Club who visited Germany stated that these people, especially those of the

*middle class, "are suffering a degree of poverty previously unknown."*

On January 6, 1932, which is a year before Hitler came to power, a German daily explained: *"It is no longer possible to address the internal crisis of the German people through elections... the critical nature of the hour, seems rather to invite to momentarily abandon the purely technical conceptions of democracy and be content with the sole fulfillment of the material needs of government, reaching all the good wills and taking into account psychological considerations."*

This is exactly what Hitler did. To save in extremis Germany he got rid of the Republic of parliamentarism and democracy which were asphyxiating it. But for this, he followed the legal route as he had announced it.

On January 2, 1932, in a beautiful statement Hitler launched the following call: *"If the destinies of the past year have a deep meaning, it can only be that one: Destiny wants clearly delimited fronts. The word of the Bible which admits warns and colds, but condemns the lukewarm to be vomit, we see it happen in our people. The average parties are smashed and crushed Compromises will come to an end. In front of Bolshevism, the entire German nation, embodied in the National-Socialism, stands up. The Almighty, by his benevolent will, creates the conditions for the salvation of our people. By allowing the annihilation of the lukewarm, and the moderates, he wants to give us victory. Men of my National-Socialist party! I ask nothing of you that is illegal, nothing that would put your conscience in conflict with the law; but I am asking you to follow me faithfully in the*

*accepted ways permitted by law and which are prescribed to me by my conscience and my wisdom and to tie your destiny to mine."*



↑ Two days after his appointment as Chancellor, Hitler programmed a four-year plan to raise Germany. I will get back to this. Four years during which the government did not wish to be bothered by political instability.

For that, Hitler obtained from the President von Hindenburg the Reichstag dissolution and new elections for the following March 5. With this poll, he wishes to receive the approval of the German people. Want it or not, Hitler wanted to pursue his national revolution in the strictest legality with the consent of the people. Beside, we shall see that he partly failed, since in these elections his party didn't obtain the expected 50%.

Only, in front, there were the Communists, whom, they, refused this historical evolution, and of whom, one knew the methods. On January 31, 1933, Some American newspapers titled: *"Hitler Ministry Facing Stormy Path"* .

This daily explained why: *"With 6 millions members, Communist Party urging general strike."* The shadow of an uprising lurked. On February 1, serious clashes took place in several parts of the country. In Wernigerode especially, Communists carpenters in excessive numbers, confronted each other

with National-Socialists in a brawl that left 14 wounded, in majority Hitler's partisans. In a western district of Berlin a Communist was killed. In Duisburg, a passer-by was fatally hit by a bullet, shot at a National-Socialist parade. In response to these violence, the government banned all Communist demonstration.

In the evening of February 1, one already deplored 8 dead, not counting all the wounded. And despite the ban, Communists announced that they would continue their campaign for a general strike across the country, in particular in the industrial region of the Ruhr.

In a public statement, Communist Chief, Ernst Torgler stated: *"The Communist Party is working feverishly to cement a united front 16 millions workers, and we expect to accomplish this shortly. If the Fascist terror increases, we will call a general strike, regardless of any efforts the Socialists may make at conciliation."*

The next day, an American editorial writer stressed: *"the outlook of the country is not a happy one."* Germany trembled on the brink of a bitter civil war.

And one could indeed feared it. Because, despite the presence of security forces, the weekend of February 11 and 12, 1933, was the scene of fights which made 11 dead, and 23 wounded. Violence were reported in many towns, in particular in Eisleben, Stuttgart, Bellheim Bochum, Dortmund.

The following weekend, 7 dead were to be deplored in other street brawls. Finally, on February 27, the Reichstag was burned. For the government it was all too much. During a great catch organized throughout the

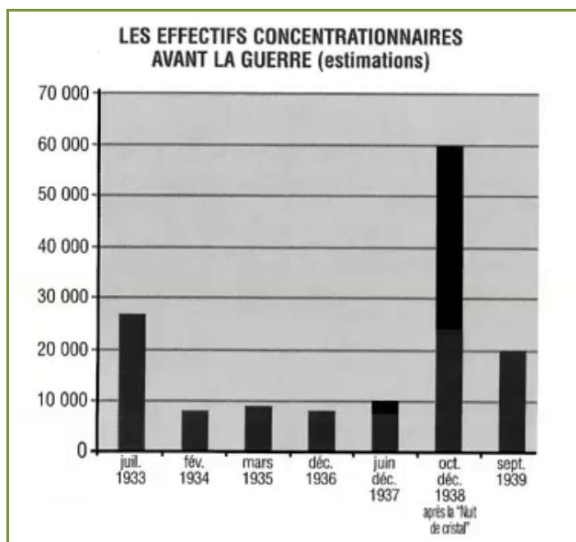
country, Communist committee rooms were raided and a hundred of Red leaders arrested.

In 1946, in Nuremberg (TMI, IX, p.279), Hermann Göring recalled this time, when Communists were harassing the new government, and threatened to plunge the country into civil war.

Thus is explained the decision (TMI, IX, p.280) to stop the red leaders and, in the name of State security, to intern them preventively. But for such detention, prisons were unavailable (TMI, blue series, p.281). In addition, searches conducted at the headquarters of the German Communist Party, had resulted in the seizure of so many weapons, and civil war preparations, that they did not know then, how many other people would be arrested.

That's why it was decided to mimic what had already been done in the past elsewhere, and to open so-called "concentration camps".

Totally legal, the means was officially announced. So much so that, the American press spoke about it without any comment. The State was protecting itself, period.



☛ On the screen: the number of imprisoned according to the years. We note that if, in 1933, nearly 30,000 people were placed in custody, in February 1934, they remained less than 10,000. 2/3 had therefore been released.

The Reichstag elections on March 5, 1933, showed that the German people in its majority ratified and supported this policy. Even if it failed to reach the 50% targeted, the National-Socialist party emerged as the great winner with more than 17 millions votes, far ahead of the socialist- communist combined.

Following these elections, la Kreu-Zeitung stressed: *"Democracy is defeated by its own weapons, the German people confirmed, and continued from below the revolution that M. von Papen started from above. So the road to the future is traced. The national government will not make a rightist Weimar. It will not imitate either this or that foreign model. It will build an original and vigorous German State."*

On its side, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung wrote: *"What does this election mean? It means the end of parliamentary democratic regime and the beginning of a new era, which tries to come back to a primitive forms of Prussia Germany; a national revolution, performed to the bottom, with a minimum of victims, with calm and discipline which, still today, despite some loud dissonances, are the fundamental tone of our German life... and it may come to many, and especially for the opponents of this government painful days. But history doesn't care whether justice, which is the right of individual, is violated. Germany and abroad will have to, in a near future, accommodate with the 3rd Empire."*

*On this fact, no return is possible."*

The apostles of the French Revolution or the Bolshevik revolution and postwar trials, will be in no position to criticize the passage on history that mocks when justice is violated for some.

Anyway, it leads to one conclusion: in 1933, the suppression of civil liberties was necessary to save Germany which was sinking. As for the concentration camps, they were a preventive measure to avert a real danger: the Bolshevik threat that hung over this dying country.

But, you will probably reply that the cardinal sin of National-Socialism, was Antisemitism, which led to genocide. This argument is not new.

On June 27, 1946, in Nuremberg, former Joseph Goebbels collaborator, Hans Fritzsche, launched **(TMI, blue series, T. XVII,p.155)**: *"When the authoritarian form of a government brings the catastrophe of the murder of 5 million men, I think it is bad, even in case of necessity."*

Evidence that at the end, it all comes down indeed, to the question of the Holocaust.

Knowing that the extermination of Jews would have been one of the blackest pages in the history of the civilized world **(TMI, green series, T.V,p.250)** and that the unanimous opinion describes Auschwitz as *"the greatest Jewish cemetery"*, then the discussion must start here, with the SS of the camp, who were hanged from 1945 for *"crime against humanity"*.

I add that everyone should be free to study and to discuss the reality of these alleged

murders. Otherwise, it's that one has something to hide.

### **A plea in two parts**

My plea will include two parts: in the second, I will be focusing on physical evidence allegedly showing the existence of homicidal gas chambers in Birkenau-Auschwitz camp.

In December 2009, an official thesis defender, Robert van Pelt, declared that 99% of the accumulated knowledge about Auschwitz, were based on no material evidence. Therefore, how much is left? Three, answers this Robert van Pelt.

- A gas-tight door, with a wire guard for the eyelet,
- An introductory column of deadly gas,
- and a trap of introduction for the deadly gas.



↑ A few months ago, these material evidence were meticulously reconstructed, then exposed in Venice, where they will stay until November 27, 2016. I will demonstrate that these alleged evidence are worthless.

But, I know that proving their illusory nature will be insufficient. Because the believe on the holocaust relies on something else. It relies on an array of arguments

whose most important is: *"If the Nazis didn't kill the Jews, then, where were the 5 to 6 millions of them who were missing in 1945?"*

Other arguments follow: *"What about all the testimonies and all matching confessions? You forget that in November 1938, a newspaper of the SS revealed in advance the stages of "genocide":*

*In January 1939, Hitler confirmed that in case of war the Jews would be killed.*

*In October 1943, Himmler revealed in a secret speech that Jews were indeed exterminated.*

*In August 1944, Polish resistance photographed women who were going to be gassed.*

*In 1945, the Allied discovered the horror of the camps.*

*Facing the obvious, Nazis responsible never disputed it. they have instead confessed.*

*And then, how can we believe that a handful of holocaust deniers would be right against the whole world? This would imply the existence of a vast global conspiracy to deceive mankind."*

These arguments I heard them hundred times. I assert that they are as illusory that they seem to be definitive to uninformed individuals.

#### **April 8, 1945: Radio Berlin denies rumors of "gas chambers"**

Let's take one: *"Facing the evidence, it is said, National-Socialists never argued the killing accusation in gas chambers."*

It's false. On April 8, 1945, they did it in front of the world. Through the voice of Radio Berlin. And it's here a first scoop, because I will publish a document unheard

of since 1945. But, let me first briefly summarized the context:

On August 30, 1944, World Press revealed that in the Majdanek camp, near Lublin *"Nazis killed 1,5 million in gas chambers."* They were then talking about 6 rooms, where 2,000 people could be killed in less than 7 minutes and of crematory ovens which could handle daily 1,900 corpses.

On February 8, 1945, the Radio declared that the camp of Auschwitz had 4 gas chambers and 12 incinerators.

On March 22, 1945, it was announced that Hitler and his subordinates *"will be treated 'as murderers, assassins, (...) and torturers..."* Hitler had been added on the list because, the murder of people in gas chambers was his.

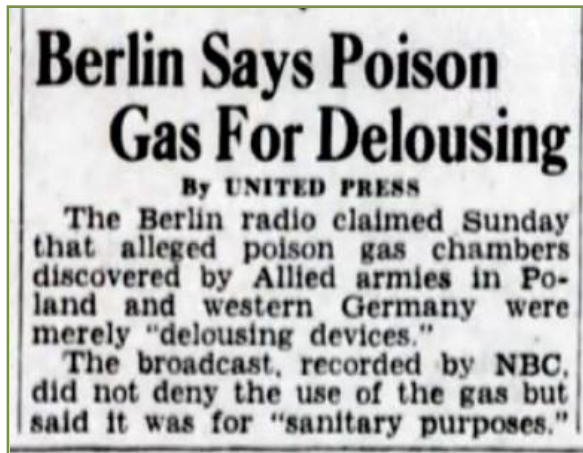
Two days later, some newspapers published a call from Rabbi Joseph Rothstein. It was about *"the 3 or 4 millions who died the death of martyrs, in the gas chambers and the incinerators of Malden. (understood "Majdanek") and of Treblinka."*

Facing this onslaught, did the Germans remained without reacting? It's what the historians say. But it's false!

On April 8, 1945, Radio Berlin denied. The alleged *"homicidal gas chambers"* were in reality disinfection rooms. Naturally, this denial had little echo and, to my knowledge, the Radio-Berlin program can't be found. Yet, I have traced it in several US newspapers which picked up the news. Here is one published for the first time since 1945: In his publishing on April 9, 1945, le Greenville News mentioned this German denial: (it's the one which evoked it the



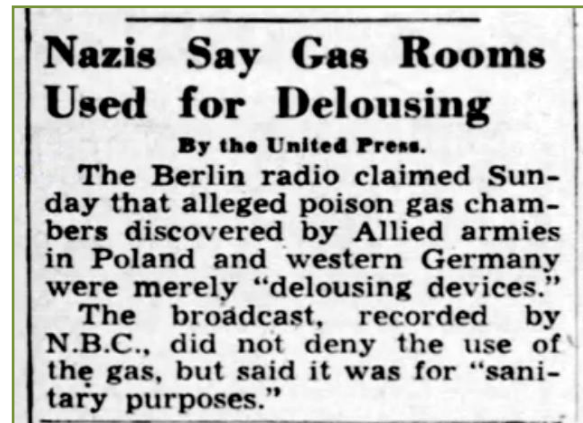
fullest) *"The Berlin radio claimed that alleged poison gas chambers discovered by Allied armies in Poland and western Germany were merely "delousing devices." "Of course", said the host, "gas was used, but it was for "sanitary purposes".* ↓



The first revisionists were therefore the Germans themselves.

*"Ridiculous denial!"* you will reply. That's what the press at the time thought. Either ignoring it, or mocking it. I will come back later on that matter.

For now, I content myself to warn people against pseudo-arguments advanced too quickly like: *"Oh well, anyway the Nazis never denied it."* It's false!



↑ One month before their collapse, they denied on the face of the world through their radio which still freely emitted at time.